Tenth Month of War Sees Italy Fighting and U. S. in Grave Issue With Germany

Teutons Faced by Fresh Foe With 3,000,000 Soldiers and Big Navy.

FURIOUS CONFLICTS ON THE TWO FRONTS

German Drives Fail in West, but Russians Are Forced Back.

Italy's entrance into the war was the principal event of the month of May, the tenth of the European cop-

considered that the concessions offered by Austria of ancient Italian territory were not sufficient or the pledges thereon not sufficiently guaranteed, and on Sunday, May 23, the Government at Rome issued the formal declaration which was to throw 3,000,000 mere soldiers and a powerful navy into the struggle. The situation then was that Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey were at

war with nine nations—the British Empire, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Servia, Montenegro and Portugal, In addition it was generally agreed that there was every indication that within a short time there would be added against the Teutonic and Moslem allies Greece, Rumania and Bul-

garia.

It was throughout a month of events —and particularly significant for the United States. This was not due to the enormous activity of the Austro-Ger-mans in Galicia, where a characterisbrilliant drive swept away in two weeks all that Russia had gained in five months, nor on the western front, where another German drive launched where another German drive launched with perfect military precision found itself checked at the ruined gates of Ypres, nor in the Dardanelles, where the French and English land forces found themselves opposed in the march upon Constantinople by an effective force, but the application of the German war zone principle at year

man war zone principle at sea.

To the destruction of an American
life by the sinking of the British ship Falaba and the attack on the American tanker Gulflight was added the Lusi-tania, which carried down with it at least 114 American lives, men, women and little children, all non-combatants.
The ringing note of President Wilson
crystallized the American sentiment on
the rights of neutrals and brought home to the United States the serious pos-

bilities of the future.

The British Cabinet crisis, the Bryce report on the German atrocities in Belum, the anti-German riots of England, ere only side lights beside the fight ing, but their influence was most im-

Italy Denounces "Dreibund."

When Italy on May 4 "denounced" the triple alliance she had made with Germany and Austria in May, 1882, her intervention on the side of the Allies was inevitable. It was not that Austria-Hungary, one of the parties signatory to the three part agreement, did not profess, because willing to make did not profess herself willing to make could not profess herself willing to make territorial concessions. It was not that promises were not forthcoming. Italy as a matter of fact could have had almost anything promised by the Dual Monarchy and Germany on her part could have solemnly pledged herself to see that Austria's word was kept. But judging rather from the sense of the news than from its wording, it was apparent that Italy was by no means is more bitter.

ian ambition must depend upon the defeat of those who could balk her plans. Therefore the war fever spread throughout the country and finally after throughout the country and finally after the defeat of the Government itself. Efforts Allies. Then came the reaction. Steadily are not revealed

Carniola frontiers by the following day and on Thursday they were reported swarming through the mountain passes on both sides of the Trentino salient, driving before them the Austrian garrisons who had been in the forts guarding the entrance to the Italian Tyrol.

ready closed the doors of the Scandi-navian countries, but it was known that supplies had been sent through Italy.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, May 23 .- King Victor Emmanuel of Italy sanctions a law empowering the Ministry to declare war. The Italian Cabinet promulgates an edict calling to the colors all soldiers born between 1876 and 1895, thus creating an army of about 3,500,000 men. The first definite news of a shakeup in the British Cabinet comes through the "Pall Mall Gazette." The Austrian Government issues a proclamation declining to assume any blame for Italy's hostile actions. The French continue to gain north of Arras, while the Austro-German offensive in Galicia shows signs of weakening.

MONDAY, MAY 24 .- Italy declares war on Austria. The Berlin Government issues a statement declaring that Germany will stand by Austria. Italian and Austrian frontier patrols have the first clash of the war near Montozzo Pass. It becomes certain that great Britain is to have a coalition war Cabinet. A British submarine sinks two Turkish gunboats and two transports in the Sea of Marmora. German troops between the North Sea and Arras press forward all along the line, but are held in check, according to Paris.

TUESDAY, May 25 .- Vienna announces a few minor frontier engagements with Italian troops, while Rome reports general and vigorous attacks by Italian troops at various parts of the frontier. Unconfirmed reports say that Rumania is ready to join Italy against Austria. Petrograd announces the repulse of Austro-German troops in the Shevil region and in Galicia. The campaign against the Dardanelles seems to be at a standstill, both sides struggling to progress

EDNESDAY, May 26.—The new British war Cabinet is announced. Mr. Churchill is virtually shelved, ex-Premier Balfour getting his place, while Earl Kitchener remains in charge of the War Office. Italian troops invade Austria at three points of the Friuli and Carniola frontiers, occupying four small towns on Austrian territory. Berlin asks the United States for a further delay of a week in its refly to President Wilson's note regarding the Lusitania. Italy issues a long manifesto, blaming Austria for the war. An Austrian aeroplanist drops bombs near Venice. Berlin reports the capture of six towns near Feremysl. Cairo despatches say the Turks are failing to hold their own on the Gallipoli Peninsula. China and Japan sign a new treaty, thus concluding the negotiations regarding Japan's demands.

THURSDAY, May 27.—The British battleship Triumph is torpedoed in the Dardanelles, a majority of the officers and men being saved. The American cargo ship Nebraskan is torpedoed or struck a mine off Fastnet, Ireland. She is reported not severely injured and able to proceed to Liverpool under her own steam. Three Turkish transports are sunk in the Sea of Marmora, according to Athens advices. Italian troops are swarming through the entrances to the Tyrol, says Rome, with but little opposition from the Austrians. London reports British gains east of Festubert. Great Britain's coalition Cabinet is officially indorsed by the Unionist party.

FRIDAY, May 28.-The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Princess Irene, a British auxiliary vessel, is blown up at the mouth of the Thames with a loss of 424 men. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The British battleship Majestic is sunk by a torpedo in the Dardanelles, a majority of the crew being reported saved. There are persistent reports that the Pope will leave Rome and live in Spain during the war. French aviators successfully raid the great chemical factories at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine. The Italian invaders cross the Isonze River, bent apparently on reaching Trieste. Capt. Green of the Nebraskan declares his certainty that the vessel was struck by a torpedd.

SATURDAY, May 29 .- Russians take Sienawa, says Petrograd, and repulse the Austro-German forces at most points. The German Admiralty admits that the American ship Gulflight was torpedeed by a German submarine. The submarine commander says he mistook the vessel for a belligerent. Rome hears that the Austrians have evacuated Trieste. The town of Grado, on the Gulf of Venice, falls to Italian arms. Three small British steamships are torpedoed by German submarines and a Danish steamer is sunk in the North Sea by a floating mine.

To be continued next Sunday.

had been repulsed and six large guns

Sinking of the Lusitania.

Channel port. The lines are just a little of the Carpathians were evacuated and Resolutions adopted at

Channel port. The lines are just a little judging rather from the sense of the news than from its wording, it was apparent that Italy was by no means convinced that these promises would be kept. A question frequently asked by the Italian war newspapers was:

"But how about it afterward? If Germany and Austria win, what will they do to Italy then?" Many remembered a little "scrap of paper" upon which Belgium depended, A sentiment grew steadily throughout the kingdom that if Italy wanted the Trentino, Gradisca and Goritz, the islands of the Adriatic and Trieste she had best fight for them and win them, It was asserted that the realization of the Italian manbition must depend upon the defeat of those who could balk her. Therefore the recentage certainly the fighting it is stronger there; certainly the fighting for them and win them, It was asserted that the recipient of the mountain heights given up. The recent was orderly in nearly all cases, except in the centre, where it was almost a rout. The River San was crossed to morth of Lability around Ypres on April 22, aided this time, it is asserted, by asphyxiating gases, the Germans began a drive which for the time being seriously threatened the allied positions in norther Figure and Reighium. By May 16. A temporary check was administed a severe defeat. Another German force coming between Kolomea and Peremysl was met May 21 and held, but until May 28 there was nothing hopeful for the Russians. At that time it was admitted in Berlin that at Senawa the Austro-Germans had been repulsed and six large guns.

"Therefore the recent was orderly in nearly all cases. Resolutions adopted at the recent the mountain heights given up. The recent was orderly in nearly all cases. O Calais.

For the first week of the month GerFor the first week of the month GerThe plans of Russia in this emergence

fected the Government itself. Efforts by ex-Premier Giolitti to steem this tide were rewarded by rioting early in the month and Giolitti and his friends were month and Giolitti and his friends were assailed on the streets. Signor Salandar, he Premier, resigned with his bave won back the ground lost in the last week of April and a little more dra, the Premier, resigned with his have won back the ground lost in the last week of April and a little more that the premier draw with his have went back the ground lost in the last week of April and a little more that the premier distinct the field. The opening of the last week that the Allies have made a general advance on a five mile front. In addition, attacks north of Arras, when the Italian Parliament reconvened on May 20 amid scenes of intense vened on May 20 amid scenes of intense excitement the Chamber of Dr. Joseph H. Stack, Health Commisstrian official statements of the last week in an official statements of the last week in the month that Russia is without heavy guns or ammunition. Russia has without heavy guns or ammunition. Russia has the city to investigate a number of the German ships tied up at heavy guns or ammunition. The opening of the last week that the Allies have made a general advance on a five mile front. In addition, attacks north of Arras, south of the earlier fighting, have shown yened on May 20 amid scenes of intense excitement the Chamber of Denuties that had been received by the Board of Health Commisstration of the last week of the German ships tied up at the city to investigate a number of month that Russia is without heavy guns or ammunition. Russia has city guns or ammunition. The German ships tied up at the city to investigate a number of month that Russia is without heavy guns or ammunition. Russia has the city guns of the least week of the date of the German ships tied up at the city to investigate a number of month that Russia is without the month that Russia is without the month that Russia is without the month that Russia is withou when the Italian Parliament reconvened on May 20 amid scenes of intense excitement the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 6 to 1 voted the Cabinet full powers. The Senate followed the next day. King Victor Emmanuel approved at once and on the fateful Sunday war was declared.

Italians Win Early Battles.

Up to yesterday the preliminary fighting between the Austrians and the Italians has been in favor of the latter. Austrian airships raided Venice and other Adriatic ports on May 24 but did Carnloia frontiers by the following day and on Thursday they were reported.

Italians the Italians invaded agains for the Allies. The French have galas for the Allies. The French have galas for the Allies most opticate and parts of Ablain and Souchez with their wonderful systems of earthworks. The month leaves the Allies most opticate and parts of Ablain and Souchez with their wonderful systems of earthworks. The footh leaves the Allies most opticate and parts of Ablain and Souchez with their wonderful systems of earthworks. The footh leaves the Allies most opticate and parts of Ablain and Souchez with their wonderful systems of earthworks. The footh and force have and afford Russia an outlet from the Black Sea they will have a long and weary fight for it. They have gone into trench fighting fully as well developed as it is in France and Belgium and they have against them an enemy highly of soup, one of rice and the other of based on the Carnload. The work of the points and force have the points of the Peninsula for the leavest the same at the point on the point and force have the point on the point and force have the point on the parts of the ships. The North German Lloyd present the point on the point and force have the point on the point and force have the point on the point on the same and afford Russia an outlet from the Black Sea t

been in the thickest of all the fighting, methods,

Speaking in a broad sense, the western battlefront in Belgium, France, Lorraine and Alsace shows no essential change during the month. As a matter of fact, the line of the first week of last December could almost be super.

The heaviest of artillery transported almost be super. change during the month. As a matter of fact, the line of the first week of last December could almost be super-simposed upon the line of May. It is still the winding, snakelike trail, beginsting at Westende on the North Sea, sigzagxing south into France, where it winds around Noyon and Soizons, unkelide to take in the world appears to have twinds around Noyon and Soizons, where it winds around Noyon and Soizons, the the strength held passes of the strails begins an advance toward the East. To the dulating east to Verdun, where it becomes a triangle to take in St. Milel, the armies of Gen. Lindingen, instead of the carpathians, attacked the Dunaice the strength held passes of the Carpathians, attacked the Dunaice to Renils, whence it curves down to the Swiss frontier.

These facts are apparent, however, in a study of the line—the German, the author, being different on the line—the German their infantry could not live.

The heaviest of artillery transported the May is listed and other towns. The heaviest of artillery transported the American was killed. A month later the American oil tanker Guillight was torpedoed off the Scilly Isles. Two men were killed and the captain died from heart failure.

The heaviest of artillery transported to have taken Libau and other towns. The heaviest of have taken Libau and other towns. The heaviest of have taken Libau and other towns. The heaviest Guillight was torpedoed off the Scilly Isles. Two men were killed and the captain died from heart failure.

The no Friday, May 7, the Cuantacter Lustania, with 180 American, was killed. A month later the American oil tanker Guillight was torpedoed off the Scilly Isles. Two men were killed and the captain died from heart failure.

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The heaviest of have taken Libau and the

A wave of indignation swept over the country, but with possibly one notable exception men in public life counselled calmness and trust in President Wilson. He rewarded this on May 14 by a "note" which was handed to the German Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

In terms courteous and moderate Germany was requested to disavow the action of its submarines in the cases of the Falaba. Gulflight and Lusitania so far as the outrages upon American lives were concerned. Reparation and a modification of the submarine warfare were asked so that American ships might proceed upon their proper busifare were asked so that American ships might proceed upon their proper business and American travellers might sail the high seas in safety, even upon belligerent ships. An answer was insisted upon and it was declared that the United States would be loath to accept a simple explanation.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Berlin authorities had handed the German answer to Ambassador Gerard and it would be in the hands of the State Department to-day. A summary of the document as cabled from Berlin will be found in another portion of this newspaper to-day.

Cabinet Crisis in England.

Rumors of dissensions in the British binet, particularly in the Admiralty, which Winston Churchill was First Lord, came to a head on May 19 when the Pail Mall Gazette of London an-nounced that a coalition Cabinet was in process of formation.

The crisis was ascribed primarily to the differences of opinion between Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher, who as First Sea Lord was supposed to be the practical man in the department. The First Sea Lord, it was said, had not been consulted with presented by the consulted man in the season of the consulted with presented by the consulted with presented by the consulted man in the season of the consulted with presented by the consulted with the consulted man in the consulted with the consulted man in the consulte sulted with reference to the operations in the Dardanelles, or, in all events, his bjections had been overruled. He had

Asquith on the following day that a condition Cabinet was contemplated and on the 25th the appointments were announced. Arthur J. Balfour, Unionist and former Prime Minister, was selected for Mr. Churchill's place and A. Bonar Law, Unionist leader, was made Secretary of State for the Colonies. Alto gether seven Uniopists had accepted portfolios. Mr. Churchill was relegated to the ornamental post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a position which he accepted without public com-

In the meantime the Northcliffe news papers had begun an attack upon Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War. It was charged that he had refused to accept advice, that he had insisted upon send-ing the wrong kind of shells to France, which had cost many lives, and that he persisted in tactics which were ef-fective in Africa and Egypt but in-effective in Europe. The reply to this attack was a universal expression of confidence in the War Secretary and condemnation for the newspapers. When the new Cabinet was announced it was found that David Lloyd George, who signed to take from the shoulders of he War Secretary the work of supply n and all other supplies. Soon after the new Cabinet had received the proper warrants and seals from King George it was hinted that one of the actions the near future is to be compulso in the near future is to be compulsory enlistment in England. The present method has been condemned as not pro-curing the right men for the forces. The report of the Bryce commission, as it was called, was made on May 12. This commission, consisting of respon-sible Englishmen, had made a thorough investigation into the alleged atrocities Belgium during the German invasion The report was voluminous and sus-tained charges which were read with horror by all civilized persons.

Peace Conferees See Danish Leader COPENHAGEN, May 29.—Premier Knud-sen and Minister of Foreign Affairs Inlen received a delegation of women from the Hague Peace Conference this on. Among them was Miss Balch of Wellesley College.

Dr. Joseph H. Stack, Health Commis

Its casualties have been very heavy.
It has been praised in official orders and in a message sent to Premier Borden at Ottawa from Field Marshal Sir John French at the front.

methods.

The loss of life on the part of the Allies has been very great, but it has been meal was being prepared on the George Washington. A dozen sides of beef in the George Washington's refrigerator who cover with their heavy fire ment inspected.

risons who had been in the forts guarding the entrance to the Italian Tyrol. They were marching toward Trieste and were within twenty-two, and a half miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within twenty-two, and a half miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within twenty-two and a sunty of the German operations in the west-ships had penetrated within twenty-two, and a half miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within twenty-two, and a half miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within twenty-two, and a half miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within twenty-two, and a half miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within nine miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within twenty-two and a half miles of that goal on Friday. Their airships had penetrated within twenty-two and a half miles of that goal on Friday. The feets and goal on Friday. The feets are the goal on the George Washington's refrigerator for the combined and found to be Government where the advances, but against the feedty. Mere a during the advances hut against the feedty. The advances At the Hamburg-American Line piers the Vaterland and Pennsylvania were visited. Both were found well stocked

Sinking of the Lusitania.

The British ship Falaba, bound for Africa with passengers aboard, was terpeded by a German submarine or March 28 and Leon C. Thrasher, an American, was killed. A month later the American oil tanker Guiflight was torpededed off the Scilly Isles. Two men were killed and the captain died from heart failure.

visited. Both were found well stocked with beef, pork, veal, frankfurters, cabbares, onlons, dried apples, raisins and apricots. Brown and white bread are baked on the vessels. The men said they had no complaint to make now, although the American oil tanker Guiflight was torpededed off the Scilly Isles. Two men were killed and the captain died from heart failure.

It was admitted that the submarine had FRENCH ART WORLD PAYS U.S. TRIBUTE

Gift Handed to Ambassador Sharp in the Presence of M. Poincare.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Paris, to the effect that he would use his authority as a neutral to protect the city, "which," he said, "belongs not only to France, but to the world."
The speaker quoted the last paragraph to the United States, especially to American artistic associations, for active sympathy during the war was presented to Ambassador Sharp this afternoon in the amplitheatre of the Sorbonne.

The ceremony was attended by one of good works and acts of kindness American processed to the content of the sun testing to the distribution of such value to the French nation, and whom I have learned to regard not only as a Minister but as a friend."

Mr. Sharp expressed the hope that the work of the French artists would be placed in the Congressional Library at Washington, as "they are worthy of a place in the most beautiful structure of a place in the most beautiful structure in the world, an institution used as a corehouse for the universal literature of all civilization."

WASHINGTON HONORED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Six.

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He attempted to give a list of the grow of the grain dependence of all civilization."

Vincent d'Indy conducted a schola with the original parts and the part of the city of Paris and the other by the city o

Thirty-fourth Street

Ambassador's wife, were there, together with the wives of other officials.

The opening address was made by Gabriel Hanotaux, who spoke especially for the academy. He referred to the declaration of former Ambassador Herrick when the German armies were near lesis, the office that he would was been of each value to the French nation.

Comedie Francaise, recited a poem to the United States which had been especially written by "Daniel Lesueur," who in private life is Mme. Lapauze.

The ceremony was most successful in every respect. President Poincare entered the Sorbonne Amphitheatre with many dignitaries of the republic. Mme. Poincare and Mrs. Sharp, the Americas Ambassador's wife, were there, together with the wives of other officials.

States, was the recipient of the honors, five drawings and paintings by leading artists and a fourth album which constains sixty-eight autographs and expressions of gratitude from sixty-eight the signal for cheers. Mr. Sharp said that he had received a cablegram from the State Department to the effect that the State Department to the effect that the Government associated itself with the American people in appreciating this own testimony of good feeling between the two republics." clearing house in Paris from

WASHINGTON HONORED.

amphitheatre of the Sorbonne.

The ceremony was attended by one of the most representative gatherings that Paris has ever seen. M. Bonnat, the artist: Gabriel Hanotaux, former Foreign Minister, and Ambassador Sharp spoke. M. Mounet-Sully, dean of the

B. Altman & Co.

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"Pera" Pearl Necklaces, with 14-karat gold clasps: \$10.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 to \$225.00

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Misses' Summer Frocks, Suits and Separate Skirts Girls' Washable Dresses, Middy Blouses and Seasonable Coats Black Silk Pongee, Wool Dress Materials and Cotton Dress Fabrics

Details of these Sales will be announced in Tuesday's morning papers.

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS

On June 15th the following schedule of business hours will become operative.

June 15th to June 30th:

9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon

July and August:

9 A. M. to 5 P.M. On Saturdays the Store will be closed all day

September 1st to September 15th: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon